1. **Develop and implement a Voluntary Erosion Control Certification Class for the construction community in the five northern counties of Idaho.**

   The Panhandle Region of Idaho is experiencing unprecedented growth which is challenging the water quality of our area surface and ground water resources. The purpose of this class is to supply area contractors with the technical skills and regulatory information needed to successfully complete their projects without compromising our area water resources. Secondly, delivery of the program by local trainers will create a local network of experts in the erosion control discipline.

   The Supplemental Environmental project funds will be used to hire a qualified consultant to develop class materials, training materials, and to certify local trainers. The funds will also be used to implement the initial classes, after which, the program will evolve to a self-sustaining program through registration fees paid by participants.

2. **Public Fueling Site Best Management Practices Upgrades**

   This project would provide matching grant money to gas station owners for upgrade/installation of fuel-island secondary containment systems over the Rathdrum Prairie. Upgrades and installations will reduce the amount of petroleum fuels reaching permeable surfaces or entering shallow injection wells and other stormwater systems

   Panhandle Health District critical materials program requires public fueling stations to secondarily contain the immediate concrete fuel island area. Island wash-down, overfills, spills, and stormwater are then collected from this area and passed through an oil-water separator which discharges to a swale. It is not uncommon to find measurable fuel in the separators of compliant sites.

   Through partial inventory of its data base, the District has identified 15 fueling stations to date, that are non-compliant with the secondary containment requirement. These sites are generally older stations that typically allow free petroleum product and stormwater to discharge directly to a shallow injection well, often within 20-50 feet of the fuel island.

   Preliminary estimates for upgrades range from $10-30,000. The BMP Upgrade proposal would provide one-time matching grant money to assist these stations in gaining compliance with secondary containment requirements. Fund distribution would be administered by the Health District and modeled after similar funding programs. The proposal would provide *prevention* and *reduction* of this waste stream from reaching the ground waters of Idaho. It would also *enhance the environment* by ‘advancing the goals of a specific environmental program’ administered by the Health District.

3. **Aircraft deicing facility at the Coeur d’Alene Airport.**

   Currently, there is no contained area at the Coeur d’Alene Airport that has been set aside for aircraft deicing operations. When deicing occurs, any excess deicing liquid that washes off

of the aircraft ends up on the pavement. From there it drains into the stormwater system and gets minimal treatment prior to discharge into the ground, posing a threat of contamination to the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer.

Under this proposal, SEP funds would be used to design and build a containment area designed specifically for aircraft deicing operations. The facility would also provide an appropriate disposal or recycling facility for the runoff. Once constructed, the Coeur d'Alene Airport would assume responsibility for the facility.

4. Barrel Recovery/Recycle

Barrels of various types and sizes are used to transport innumerable types of liquid products. Currently, operators of many Commercial and Industrial facilities over the Aquifer do not have knowledge of options for getting rid of empty barrels. Empty barrels left outside of commercial and industrial facilities become an attractive place to dump small amounts of chemicals that are not otherwise easily disposed of. It is difficult, if not impossible, to identify product in barrels that have been left for long periods of time. Disposal of barrels at the landfill consumes valuable landfill space. In addition, uncovered barrels collect rainwater, thereby creating a much larger waste stream.

Under this proposal, SEP funds would be used to develop a program that focuses on collection, cleaning, and disposal, reuse, and recycling of used drums. Information would be developed to train personnel to assess each situation, and determine the most appropriate disposition of used barrels (disposal/reuse/recycle). Funds could also be used to research and purchase appropriate equipment to minimize barrels as a waste stream.

5. Small Tank Owner Training – new federal law requirements

A new federal law passed in August of this year requires regular inspections of underground storage tanks to assure they have adequate equipment in place to "prevent and detect" accidental releases. The "prevention and detection" requirements are very complex and difficult for many small tank owners to understand. Montana has developed a software program to simplify owners' understanding of these complicated requirements (a "turbo tax" approach). Idaho would like to adapt the Montana program to Idaho and use it to train small tank owners. It will help small tank owners prevent, or quickly detect, releases of petroleum to the environment. That will help protect the Rathdrum Prairie-Spokane Valley aquifer and other drinking water sources across north Idaho and the state. There are well over 200 main drinking water supply wells over the Aquifer.

6. Water Quality Evaluation - Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer

A water quality report compiled by the Idaho Division of Environmental Quality in 1999 describes various water quality issues and data on the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer (RPA). The two most significant contaminants described in the report are septic effluent and storm water runoff. With all the development occurring on and around the RPA another "snap shot" of the current water quality and subsequent trends would be very beneficial. The proposed

project would include compiling existing water quality information on the Rathdrum Prairie as collected by various agencies from 1999 to present. The information would be analyzed for spatial distributions and trends and compared to the 1999 data. The water quality data would be presented in a report available to the public, municipalities, along with state and federal agencies.

7. Grade School Curriculum Development

Using the Aquifer Atlas as a basis, develop an aquifer awareness curriculum to be used in area grade schools over the Rathdrum Prairie Aquifer.

8. Grants to Emergency Agencies

Use funds for training and to purchase equipment for municipal and county emergency personnel that respond to incidents involving hazardous materials.